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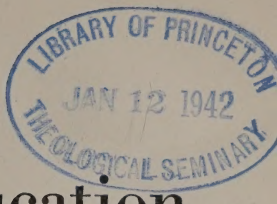

Federal Funds for Education 1938–39 and 1939–40

Leaflet No. 61

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Federal Security Agency - - - - Paul V. McNutt, *Administrator*

U. S. Office of Education - John W. Studebaker, *Commissioner*

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FOREWORD

Beginning with the year 1933–34, compilations have been made and reports issued by the Office of Education to show the annual amounts of funds provided by the Federal Government for education purposes. For the years 1934 to 1937, inclusive, these reports show the total amounts provided for various education purposes; they do not show, except for certain funds, the allotments to each State. The report for the year 1938, however, as well as the present one for the 2 years 1939 and 1940, was compiled to show by States and Territories the amounts allotted for the several specific education purposes.

In the collection of data for this study, officials in the Government agencies concerned with the administration of the various funds have been very helpful. We are appreciative of their continued cooperation, without which this series of reports could not be made.

Bess Goodykoontz,
Assistant U. S. Commissioner of Education.

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR EDUCATION, 1938–39 AND 1939–40

By Timon Covert

Specialist in School Finance, U. S. Office of Education

INTRODUCTION

FOR MANY years the Federal Government has regularly provided funds for education services which are rendered directly or indirectly by its own agencies or by other agencies which render service for the Federal Government, and it also provides funds for distribution to the several States and Territories to assist them in developing and maintaining their education programs. Since 1933 emergency funds have been used for education purposes in the several States and Territories. The funds which the Federal Government uses through its own agencies are provided primarily for the welfare of the National Government as a whole, irrespective of State boundaries. Such funds, of course, cannot be segregated by States. This compilation lists only those funds, regular and emergency, which the Federal Government provides for distribution to the States and Territories for education and those for roads and grazing districts and/or education and which can be segregated by States.

All States and the Territory of Alaska have received grants of lands or land script from the Federal Government for education purposes. In most cases these lands or the receipts from their sales serve as permanent sources of yearly incomes for education in the respective States. Although originating in grants from the Federal Government, these lands and permanent funds are maintained by and belong to the States. Therefore, incomes from them for the years under consideration are not included in this report.

Until comparatively recent years the annual grants of Federal Government funds to the States for education were limited principally to those for education of college grade. Since 1917, however, funds have been provided regularly for vocational education at the secondary school level and, since 1933, emergency funds have been provided for various types of schools or educational services within the respective States.

The various funds which were expended or authorized [1] for each of the years ended June 30, 1939, and June 30, 1940, are tabulated on the following pages. The principal ones of these are tabulated accord-

[1] The amount allotted to a given State, i. e., the amount to which such State is entitled under the law, may not be the exact amount the State receives, for in some cases if the State does not use its entire allotment an amount equal to the unused portion is deducted from the following year's allotment.

ing to the eight purposes for which they were provided, and analyzed in some detail with reference to their history and legal authorizations. In addition, data are given to show amounts paid to some, but not all, States for roads and grazing districts and/or schools from certain incomes of the Federal Government. The funds specifically for education are discussed under the two headings, regular and emergency.

REGULARLY RECURRING APPROPRIATIONS FOR EDUCATION

Regularly recurring funds which the Federal Government provided for distribution to the several States and Territories for each of five specific education purposes during the years ended June 30, 1939, and June 30, 1940, are described and listed in this section. They are tabulated so as to show the amount authorized under various laws for each purpose. With one exception the tabulations are presented in the same order in which funds were first provided by the Federal Government for the respective purposes. Accordingly, the first funds listed are those for land-grant institutions.

LAND AND MONEY GRANTS FOR COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS

In 1862 Congress enacted a law which granted 30,000 acres of land from the public domain to the several States for each Senator and each Representative in Congress to which the respective States were entitled. The purpose of the grant was to assist the States in the establishment and maintenance of colleges for the "benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts." A provision of the law is that the moneys [2] derived from the sale of such land in each State shall constitute a perpetual and irreducible fund, the income from which is for the support of its colleges or college of agriculture and mechanic arts.[3]

After the land-grant colleges had become fairly well established with the encouragement and financial assistance from the sale of land allotments, the States experienced much difficulty in supporting them. Consequently, in 1890 a law [4] was enacted which provided for annual grants of funds from the Federal Government for the colleges then, or which thereafter might be, established in accordance with the law of 1862. The law of 1890 provided for an appropriation of $15,000

[2] State legislatures were permitted to use 10 percent of the moneys for the purchase of lands for experimental farms.

[3] The law of 1862 requires that an annual report regarding the condition of each college be made to the Secretary of the Interior. Subsequent laws providing funds for these institutions place the administration of the disbursement of such funds under the Secretary of the Interior; this duty was transferred on July 1, 1939, by Presidential order to the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency.

[4] One of the sponsors of the law of 1862 providing grants of land to the States for these colleges was Representative Morrill. The law of 1890 providing money grants was sponsored by the same man, who had at that time had become a UnitedStates Senator; consequently, this became known as the Second Morrill Act.

TABLE 1.—*Funds provided for the more complete endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, 1939, by acts authorizing the allotments* [1]

State or Territory	Amounts [2] appropriated in accordance with—					Grand total
	Second Morrill Act of 1890	Nelson amendment of 1907	Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935			
			Flat grant	Basis of population	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	$1,275,000	$1,275,000	$980,000	$1,500,000.00	$2,480,000.00	$5,030,000.00
Alabama	25,000	25,000	20,000	32,361.69	52,361.69	102,361.69
Arizona	25,000	25,000	20,000	5,326.74	25,326.74	75,326.74
Arkansas	25,000	25,000	20,000	22,678.98	42,678.98	92,678.98
California	25,000	25,000	20,000	69,428.64	89,428.64	139,428.64
Colorado	25,000	25,000	20,000	12,666.96	32,666.96	82,666.96
Connecticut	25,000	25,000	20,000	19,651.26	39,651.26	89,651.26
Delaware	25,000	25,000	20,000	2,915.22	22,915.22	72,915.22
Florida	25,000	25,000	20,000	17,955.15	37,955.15	87,955.15
Georgia	25,000	25,000	20,000	35,568.93	55,568.93	105,568.93
Idaho	25,000	25,000	20,000	5,442.42	25,442.42	75,442.42
Illinois	25,000	25,000	20,000	93,317.34	113,317.34	163,317.34
Indiana	25,000	25,000	20,000	39,604.53	59,604.53	109,604.53
Iowa	25,000	25,000	20,000	30,217.80	50,217.80	100,217.80
Kansas	25,000	25,000	20,000	23,003.25	43,003.25	93,003.25
Kentucky	25,000	25,000	20,000	31,974.51	51,974.51	101,974.51
Louisiana	25,000	25,000	20,000	25,700.97	45,700.97	95,700.97
Maine	25,000	25,000	20,000	9,751.92	29,751.92	79,751.92
Maryland	25,000	25,000	20,000	19,952.37	39,952.37	89,952.37
Massachusetts	25,000	25,000	20,000	51,969.69	71,969.69	121,969.69
Michigan	25,000	25,000	20,000	59,218.11	79,218.11	129,218.11
Minnesota	25,000	25,000	20,000	31,355.28	51,355.28	101,355.28
Mississippi	25,000	25,000	20,000	24,578.64	44,578.64	94,578.64
Missouri	25,000	25,000	20,000	44,384.52	64,384.52	114,384.52
Montana	25,000	25,000	20,000	6,574.53	26,574.53	76,574.53
Nebraska	25,000	25,000	20,000	16,851.48	36,851.48	86,851.48
Nevada	25,000	25,000	20,000	1,113.57	21,113.57	71,113.57
New Hampshire	25,000	25,000	20,000	5,690.19	25,690.19	75,690.19
New Jersey	25,000	25,000	20,000	49,422.57	69,422.57	119,422.57
New Mexico	25,000	25,000	20,000	5,176.86	25,176.86	75,176.86
New York	25,000	25,000	20,000	153,942.90	173,942.90	223,942.90
North Carolina	25,000	25,000	20,000	38,770.17	58,770.17	108,770.17
North Dakota	25,000	25,000	20,000	8,326.23	28,326.23	78,326.23
Ohio	25,000	25,000	20,000	81,284.28	101,284.28	151,284.28
Oklahoma	25,000	25,000	20,000	29,301.84	49,301.84	99,301.84
Oregon	25,000	25,000	20,000	11,664.12	31,664.12	81,664.12
Pennsylvania	25,000	25,000	20,000	117,784.41	137,784.41	187,784.41
Rhode Island	25,000	25,000	20,000	8,407.59	28,407.59	78,407.59
South Carolina	25,000	25,000	20,000	21,263.82	41,263.82	91,263.82
South Dakota	25,000	25,000	20,000	8,473.05	28,473.05	78,473.05
Tennessee	25,000	25,000	20,000	31,998.57	51,998.57	101,998.57
Texas	25,000	25,000	20,000	71,232.03	91,232.03	141,232.03
Utah	25,000	25,000	20,000	6,210.60	26,210.60	76,210.60
Vermont	25,000	25,000	20,000	4,397.79	24,397.79	74,397.79
Virginia	25,000	25,000	20,000	29,617.47	49,617.47	99,617.47
Washington	25,000	25,000	20,000	19,119.21	39,119.21	89,119.21
West Virginia	25,000	25,000	20,000	21,146.91	41,146.91	91,146.91
Wisconsin	25,000	25,000	20,000	35,941.92	55,941.92	105,941.92
Wyoming	25,000	25,000	20,000	2,758.50	22,758.50	72,758.50
Alaska	25,000	25,000				50,000.00
Hawaii	25,000	25,000	20,000	4,504.47	24,504.47	74,504.47
Puerto Rico	25,000	25,000				50,000.00

[1] Prepared in the Statistical Division, U. S. Office of Education.
[2] Exactly the same amounts apply to the fiscal year 1940.

for the current year (1890) for each State and Territory, with an increase of $1,000 each year over the preceding year for 10 years, after which the annual appropriation amounted to $25,000. In 1907 the Federal Government again came to the assistance of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, and a law (known as the Nelson amendment) was enacted which, beginning with the year 1908, provided an appropriation of $5,000, in addition to the $25,000 provided by the Second Morrill Act, for each State and Territory, with an increase of $5,000 each year over the preceding year for 4 years, after which the annual appropriation under the Nelson amendment was to continue at $25,000. Thus the total annual amount provided under both acts for each State and Territory was then $50,000; it continued at this figure through the year 1935.

The Bankhead-Jones Act (1935), the last to provide for annual increases of Federal Government funds for colleges and universities of agriculture and mechanic arts, does not, however, provide continuing annual appropriations, as did the two laws which preceded it, but makes the appropriation contingent upon annual action by Congress. This act provides that $980,000 may be appropriated annually for the 48 States and the Territory of Hawaii, to be distributed in flat grants of $20,000 to each. Since the law became effective, the total annual flat grant from the three funds to each State and the Territory of Hawaii, therefore, has been $70,000. In addition, the law provides for the appropriation of $500,000 for the second year, $1,000,000 for the third year, and $1,500,000 for the fourth and for each succeeding year. These amounts are apportioned to the several States and Hawaii in the proportion which the total population of each is to the total population of all the States and Hawaii. The figures in column 6 of table 1, however, indicate the total amounts for the respective States and Hawaii for the years 1939 and, since the amounts were the same for the next year, for 1940 as well, under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Act.

Special acts have been passed extending the benefits of a number of the foregoing laws to one or more of the Territories—Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Allotments for the year 1939 (also for the year 1940) to the Territories under the laws which apply to them, respectively, are indicated in the appropriate columns of table 1.

TABLE 2.—*Allotments of funds for agricultural experiment station work in the 48 States and 3 Territories for the fiscal year 1939, by acts authorizing the allotments*

State or Territory	Amounts authorized for apportionment in accordance with—				Total
	Hatch Act of Mar. 2, 1887	Adams Act of Mar. 16, 1906	Purnell Act of Feb. 24, 1925	Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935 [1]	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	$765,000	$757,500	$2,918,750	$2,400,000.00	$6,841,250.00
Alabama	15,000	15,000	60,000	82,695.12	172,695.12
Arizona	15,000	15,000	60,000	12,422.56	102,422.56
Arkansas	15,000	15,000	60,000	63,983.20	153,983.20
California	15,000	15,000	60,000	65,941.96	155,941.96
Colorado	15,000	15,000	60,000	22,430.96	112,430.96
Connecticut	15,000	15,000	60,000	20,658.08	110,658.08
Delaware	15,000	15,000	60,000	5,010.20	95,010.20
Florida	15,000	15,000	60,000	30,801.64	120,801.64
Georgia	15,000	15,000	60,000	87,522.92	177,522.92
Idaho	15,000	15,000	60,000	13,718.56	103,718.56
Illinois	15,000	15,000	60,000	86,736.52	176,736.52
Indiana	15,000	15,000	60,000	62,722.60	152,722.60
Iowa	15,000	15,000	60,000	64,854.64	154,854.64
Kansas	15,000	15,000	60,000	50,050.96	140,050.96
Kentucky	15,000	15,000	60,000	78,938.04	168,938.04
Louisiana	15,000	15,000	60,000	55,133.44	145,133.44
Maine	15,000	15,000	60,000	20,692.16	110,692.16
Maryland	15,000	15,000	60,000	28,550.48	118,550.48
Massachusetts	15,000	15,000	60,000	18,182.20	108,182.20
Michigan	15,000	15,000	60,000	66,967.84	156,967.84
Minnesota	15,000	15,000	60,000	56,797.64	146,797.64
Mississippi	15,000	15,000	60,000	72,651.40	162,651.40
Missouri	15,000	15,000	60,000	76,967.80	166,967.80
Montana	15,000	15,000	60,000	15,503.16	105,503.16
Nebraska	15,000	15,000	60,000	38,776.60	128,776.60
Nevada	15,000	15,000	60,000	2,460.64	92,460.64
New Hampshire	15,000	15,000	60,000	8,357.20	98,357.20
New Jersey	15,000	15,000	60,000	30,525.84	120,525.84
New Mexico	15,000	15,000	60,000	13,761.00	103,761.00
New York	15,000	15,000	60,000	89,831.64	179,831.64
North Carolina	15,000	15,000	60,000	102,628.00	192,628.00
North Dakota	15,000	15,000	60,000	24,675.76	114,675.76
Ohio	15,000	15,000	60,000	93,014.76	183,014.76
Oklahoma	15,000	15,000	60,000	68,450.84	158,450.84
Oregon	15,000	15,000	60,000	20,175.80	110,175.80
Pennsylvania	15,000	15,000	60,000	134,689.52	224,689.52
Rhode Island	15,000	15,000	60,000	2,263.84	92,263.84
South Carolina	15,000	15,000	60,000	59,464.96	149,464.96
South Dakota	15,000	15,000	60,000	24,432.44	114,432.44
Tennessee	15,000	15,000	60,000	74,783.88	164,783.88
Texas	15,000	15,000	60,000	149,364.76	239,364.76
Utah	15,000	15,000	60,000	10,503.68	100,503.68
Vermont	15,000	15,000	60,000	10,471.60	100,471.60
Virginia	15,000	15,000	60,000	71,144.56	161,144.56
Washington	15,000	15,000	60,000	29,515.72	119,515.72
West Virginia	15,000	15,000	60,000	53,813.44	143,813.44
Wisconsin	15,000	15,000	60,000	60,224.88	150,224.88
Wyoming	15,000	15,000	60,000	6,759.52	96,759.52
Alaska	15,000	7,500	1,250	2,236.48	25,986.48
Hawaii	15,000	15,000	25,000	9,186.40	64,186.40
Puerto Rico	15,000	15,000	12,500	48,552.16	91,052.16

[1] Computed by Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

FUNDS FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Agricultural experiment stations in connection with land-grant institutions have received aid from the Federal Government since 1887. That year a law, known as the Hatch Act, was passed which provides that an appropriation of $15,000 may be made each year for each State (or Territory, then established or to be established), to "aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science." The law makes it the duty of the United States Department of Agriculture to coordinate the work of and to give advice concerning research by the experiment stations. The law also places certain duties upon the recipients of the grants. For example, each such station is required to file annual reports with the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Treasury of the United States and to prepare and publish special reports at regular intervals.

The second law (the Adams Act) increasing the amount of Federal aid for the agricultural experiment stations was enacted in 1906. The first year (1906) $5,000 was appropriated under the act for each State (or Territory). The amount increased by $2,000 each year for 5 years. Since then the annual appropriation has been $15,000. By its wording this law appears to provide for continuing appropriations. However, since it is considered as supplementary to the former (Hatch) act which does not provide continuing appropriations, Congress makes annual appropriations for the amounts specified in both acts. The law of 1906 also increased the duties of the United States Department of Agriculture with respect to the administration of the expenditure of the funds.

Nearly two more decades elapsed after the passage of the Adams Act, which had increased the amount of aid from the Federal Government for agricultural experiment station work in each State from $15,000 to $30,000, annually, before additional funds were provided. In 1925 a law (known as the Purnell Act) was passed which authorizes that $60,000 may be appropriated annually for agricultural experiment station work in each State and Territory. This is in addition to funds provided under the two preceding acts. The Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the proper administration of the law.

TABLE 3.—*Allotments of funds for agricultural experiment station work in the 48 States and 3 Territories for the fiscal year 1940, by acts authorizing the allotments*

State or Territory	Amounts authorized for apportionment in accordance with—				Total
	Hatch Act of Mar. 2, 1887	Adams Act of Mar. 16, 1906	Purnell Act of Feb. 24, 1925	Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935 [1]	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	$765,000	$757,500	$2,926,250	$3,000,000.00	$7,448,750.00
Alabama	15,000	15,000	60,000	103,368.90	193,368.90
Arizona	15,000	15,000	60,000	15,528.20	105,528.20
Arkansas	15,000	15,000	60,000	79,979.00	169,979.00
California	15,000	15,000	60,000	82,427.45	172,427.45
Colorado	15,000	15,000	60,000	28,038.70	118,038.70
Connecticut	15,000	15,000	60,000	25,822.60	115,822.60
Delaware	15,000	15,000	60,000	6,262.75	96,262.75
Florida	15,000	15,000	60,000	38,502.05	128,502.05
Georgia	15,000	15,000	60,000	109,403.65	199,403.65
Idaho	15,000	15,000	60,000	17,148.20	107,148.20
Illinois	15,000	15,000	60,000	108,420.65	198,420.65
Indiana	15,000	15,000	60,000	78,403.25	168,403.25
Iowa	15,000	15,000	60,000	81,068.30	171,068.30
Kansas	15,000	15,000	60,000	62,563.70	152,563.70
Kentucky	15,000	15,000	60,000	98,672.55	188,672.55
Louisiana	15,000	15,000	60,000	68,916.80	158,916.80
Maine	15,000	15,000	60,000	25,865.20	115,865.20
Maryland	15,000	15,000	60,000	35,688.10	125,688.10
Massachusetts	15,000	15,000	60,000	22,727.75	112,727.75
Michigan	15,000	15,000	60,000	83,709.80	173,709.80
Minnesota	15,000	15,000	60,000	70,997.05	160,997.05
Mississippi	15,000	15,000	60,000	90,814.25	180,814.25
Missouri	15,000	15,000	60,000	96,209.75	186,209.75
Montana	15,000	15,000	60,000	19,378.95	109,378.95
Nebraska	15,000	15,000	60,000	48,470.75	138,470.75
Nevada	15,000	15,000	60,000	3,075.80	93,075.80
New Hampshire	15,000	15,000	60,000	10,446.50	100,446.50
New Jersey	15,000	15,000	60,000	38,157.30	128,157.30
New Mexico	15,000	15,000	60,000	17,201.25	107,201.25
New York	15,000	15,000	60,000	112,289.55	202,289.55
North Carolina	15,000	15,000	60,000	128,285.00	218,285.00
North Dakota	15,000	15,000	60,000	30,844.70	120,844.70
Ohio	15,000	15,000	60,000	116,268.45	206,268.45
Oklahoma	15,000	15,000	60,000	85,563.55	175,563.55
Oregon	15,000	15,000	60,000	25,219.75	115,219.75
Pennsylvania	15,000	15,000	60,000	168,361.90	258,361.90
Rhode Island	15,000	15,000	60,000	2,829.80	92,829.80
South Carolina	15,000	15,000	60,000	74,331.20	164,331.20
South Dakota	15,000	15,000	60,000	30,540.55	120,540.55
Tennessee	15,000	15,000	60,000	93,479.85	183,479.85
Texas	15,000	15,000	60,000	186,705.95	276,705.95
Utah	15,000	15,000	60,000	13,129.60	103,129.60
Vermont	15,000	15,000	60,000	13,089.50	103,089.50
Virginia	15,000	15,000	60,000	88,930.70	178,930.70
Washington	15,000	15,000	60,000	36,894.65	126,894.65
West Virginia	15,000	15,000	60,000	67,266.80	157,266.80
Wisconsin	15,000	15,000	60,000	75,281.10	165,281.10
Wyoming	15,000	15,000	60,000	8,449.40	98,449.40
Alaska	15,000	7,500	1,250	2,795.60	26,545.60
Hawaii	15,000	15,000	30,000	11,483.00	71,483.00
Puerto Rico	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,690.20	105,690.20

[1] Computed by Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

While annual appropriations for the full amounts specified in the three acts have been made for agricultural experiment station work in each State, the Territories have not yet been approved for the entire amount in each case. By the enactment of special laws, however, definite amounts are authorized to be apportioned to Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico. The amounts thus appropriated for the year 1939 are indicated in table 2 and for the year 1940 in table 3.

The Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 is the fourth and last law under which Federal funds are provided for agricultural experiment stations. The amounts to be appropriated for this, as for other purposes named in the law, increased annually until 1940. In 1936, the first year the law was in operation, the amount authorized for experiment stations in the 48 States and the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico was $600,000; in 1937 it was $1,200,000; in 1938, $1,800,000; and it continued to increase at the same rate for 2 more years, when the annual amount became fixed at $3,000,000. These amounts are in addition to funds for experiment stations appropriated under preceding laws. Like the provisions of the preceding acts, this one makes the appropriation each year contingent upon an annual appropriation act. Unlike the others, however, this one provides that the funds shall be allotted to each State and Territory in the same proportion that the rural population of each is to the total rural population of the entire 48 States and 3 Territories. Furthermore, it provides that no allotments or payment of funds shall be made to a given State or Territory in excess of the amount said State or Territory makes available from its own funds for experiment station work.

FUNDS FOR COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

The first legislation authorizing cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States and the United States Department of Agriculture was the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 which became operative the following year. This law provides for permanent or continuing annual appropriations [5] of $10,000 for each State and $4,100,000 for allotment to the 48 States in the proportion which the rural population of each is to the total rural population of all the States. The allotments are made under the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, and the States are required to provide an amount each year equal to their respective shares of the $4,100,000.

[5] The full amount of $4,100,000 was not provided until the year 1923. Beginning with $600,000 in 1916, the annual amounts increased by $500,000 over a period of 7 years.

TABLE 4.—*Allotments of funds for cooperative agricultural extension work in the 48 States and 3 Territories for the fiscal year 1939, by acts authorizing the allotments*

State or Territory	Amounts authorized for apportionment in accordance with [1]—						
	Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914	Supplementary cooperative [2]	Capper-Ketcham Act of May 22, 1928	Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924	Additional cooperative [2]	Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	$4,715,082.67	$395,000.00	$1,487,500.00	$50,540	$275,000	$11,045,000.00	$17,968,122.67
Alabama	154,891.59	13,904.49	37,600.61	1,620		458,780.18	666,796.87
Arizona	31,765.79	2,088.74	22,643.99		8,100	52,409.00	117,007.52
Arkansas	122,106.12	10,758.24	33,618.02			386,490.35	552,972.73
California	125,538.08	11,087.58	34,034.91	1,620		223,141.38	395,421.95
Colorado	49,301.71	3,771.57	24,774.15	900	20,900	112,591.95	212,239.38
Connecticut	46,195.41	3,473.49	24,396.81	1,020	7,400	48,406.79	130,892.50
Delaware	18,778.47	842.42	21,066.36			35,233.00	75,920.25
Florida	63,968.10	5,179.03	26,555.74		12,400	111,332.87	219,435.74
Georgia	163,350.49	14,716.23	38,628.15	1,620		484,393.42	702,708.29
Idaho	34,036.55	2,306.66	22,919.82	1,620	13,300	81,666.98	155,850.01
Illinois	161,972.63	14,584.02	38,460.78	1,620		347,134.35	563,771.78
Indiana	119,897.45	10,546.27	33,349.72	1,620		286,162.39	451,575.83
Iowa	123,632.99	10,904.75	33,803.49	1,620		340,147.05	510,108.28
Kansas	97,695.22	8,415.64	30,652.72	1,020	1,100	251,521.99	390,405.57
Kentucky	148,308.76	13,272.77	36,800.97			405,170.68	603,553.18
Louisiana	106,600.31	9,270.23	31,734.46	1,620		291,923.96	441,148.96
Maine	46,255.14	3,479.22	24,404.07		5,950	75,980.37	156,068.80
Maryland	60,023.83	4,800.53	26,076.61	1,620	6,700	97,738.39	196,959.36
Massachusetts	41,857.37	3,057.18	23,869.85	1,620	8,100	60,351.25	138,855.65
Michigan	127,335.54	11,260.07	34,253.26	1,620		276,140.29	450,609.16
Minnesota	109,516.16	9,550.04	32,088.66	1,620		313,119.55	465,894.41
Mississippi	137,293.81	12,215.72	35,462.93	1,620		466,167.83	652,760.29
Missouri	144,856.68	12,941.49	36,381.63			384,859.99	579,039.79
Montana	37,163.34	2,606.73	23,299.65	800	23,750	86,980.02	174,599.74
Nebraska	77,941.18	6,519.96	28,253.11	1,620	19,300	211,746.92	345,381.17
Nevada	14,311.31	413.74	20,523.71		12,550	25,382.45	73,181.21
New Hampshire	24,642.77	1,405.19	21,778.72	1,620	4,800	40,575.85	94,822.53
New Jersey	63,484.90	5,132.67	26,497.04	1,620	13,100	62,918.25	172,752.86
New Mexico	34,110.90	2,313.79	22,928.86		11,200	71,932.65	142,486.20
New York	167,395.62	15,104.43	39,119.53	1,620		255,690.52	478,930.10
North Carolina	189,816.40	17,256.04	41,843.08	1,620		543,781.48	794,317.00
North Dakota	53,234.86	4,149.03	25,251.93	1,260	15,250	150,066.20	249,212.02
Ohio	172,972.88	15,639.64	39,797.02	1,440		351,711.11	581,560.65
Oklahoma	129,933.95	11,509.43	34,568.90			355,260.26	531,272.54
Oregon	45,350.36	3,392.38	24,294.16		20,700	93,224.15	186,961.05
Pennsylvania	245,991.96	22,646.91	48,666.97	1,260		300,464.64	619,030.48
Rhode Island	13,966.52	380.64	20,481.83			25,394.25	60,223.24
South Carolina	114,189.62	9,998.52	32,656.37			320,034.47	476,878.98
South Dakota	52,808.48	4,108.11	25,200.13		30,050	147,745.39	259,912.11
Tennessee	141,030.19	12,574.27	35,916.80	1,620		417,914.93	609,056.19
Texas	271,704.69	25,114.42	51,790.40	1,620		790,087.30	1,140,316.81
Utah	28,403.68	1,766.11	22,235.57	1,080	10,750	57,882.14	122,117.50
Vermont	28,347.46	1,760.71	22,228.74	1,620	3,450	56,962.55	114,369.46
Virginia	134,653.65	11,962.35	35,142.22	1,620		331,259.04	514,637.26
Washington	61,715.02	4,962.81	26,282.05		5,900	119,764.85	218,624.73
West Virginia	104,287.50	9,048.28	31,453.51	1,620		167,031.05	313,440.34
Wisconsin	115,521.08	10,126.30	32,818.10	1,620		308,439.64	468,525.12
Wyoming	21,843.48	1,136.55	21,438.68	1,260	20,250	43,948.51	109,877.22
Alaska	13,918.00		7,500.00				21,418.00
Hawaii	26,095.67	1,544.61	21,955.21			72,937.37	122,532.86
Puerto Rico	95,069.00			1,620		45,000.00	141,689.00

[1] All computations in this table made by the Division of Cooperative Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

[2] Amount authorized in the annual appropriation act for the Department of Agriculture. The amount in column 3 was provided to supplement the Smith-Lever appropriation; that in column 6 to provide additional funds for extension work considered necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture.

A law known as the Capper-Ketcham Act, was passed in 1928 "to provide for the further development of agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States." This law provides that an annual appropriation of $980,000 may be made each year for the purpose of paying the expenses of the cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, to be allotted in equal amounts to the 48 States and the Territory of Hawaii. In addition, it provides that $500,000 may be appropriated annually to be allotted, subject to the same conditions and limitations, with certain exceptions, as are the additional amounts appropriated under the original Smith-Lever Act. In order to participate, each State is required to provide an amount each year equal to its share of the $500,000.

Under a law known as the Clarke-McNary Act, passed in 1924, an amount, not to exceed $100,000, may be appropriated annually to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with "appropriate officials of the various States, or, in his discretion, with other suitable agencies, to assist the owners of farms in establishing, improving, and renewing wood lots, shelterbelts, windbreaks, and other valuable forest growth, and in growing and renewing useful timber crops: *Provided*, That except for preliminary investigations, the amount expended by the Federal Government under this section in cooperation with any State or other cooperating agency during any fiscal year shall not exceed the amount expended by the State or other cooperating agency for the same purpose during the same fiscal year." Funds totaling $50,540 were allotted to 33 States and to Puerto Rico for this purpose during the fiscal year 1939, and $71,480 during 1940.

Previous to 1939 funds were provided to supplement those authorized by the Smith-Lever Act, but at decreasing annual amounts; for 1939 none were provided. In order to permit certain States to carry on work in progress, the 1939 Appropriation Act authorized the use of funds for "further development" of extension service and a similar authorization provided funds for 1940. Twenty-one States received such additional funds during each of those 2 years.

The Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935, authorizes that funds for cooperative extension work in agriculture and home econonics may be appropriated annually. Beginning with $8,000,000 for this purpose the first year, 1936, the law provides for an increase of $1,000,000 each year until the amount shall be $12,000,000. Accordingly, the amount was $11,000,000 for the 1939 and $12,000,000 for 1940. Of the amount provided each year, $980,000 shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in equal share. The remainder shall be paid to each State and to Hawaii in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the 48 States and Hawaii.

TABLE 5.—*Allotments of funds for cooperative agricultural extension work in the 48 States and 3 Territories for the fiscal year 1940, by acts authorizing the allotments*

State or Territory	Amounts authorized for apportionment in accordance with [1]—						Total
	Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914	Capper-Ketcham Act of May 22, 1928	Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924	Further development [2]	Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935	Norris-Doxey Act of May 18, 1937	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	$4,715,082.67	$1,487,500.00	$71,480	$203,000	$12,065,000.00	$42,580	$18,584,642.67
Alabama	154,891.59	37,600.61	3,240		502,570.62	1,980	700,282.82
Arizona	31,765.79	22,643.99		6,952	55,643.43		117,005.21
Arkansas	122,106.12	33,618.02	1,620		423,066.23		580,410.37
California	125,538.08	34,034.91	1,620		243,414.97	1,980	406,587.96
Colorado	49,301.71	24,774.15	1,620	15,430	121,832.66	1,980	214,938.52
Connecticut	46,195.41	24,396.81	1,620	8,036	51,241.80		131,490.02
Delaware	18,778.47	21,066.36			36,753.26		76,598.09
Florida	63,968.10	26,555.74	1,620	8,462	120,447.93	1,980	223,033.77
Georgia	163,350.49	38,628.15	1,620		530,740.07	1,980	736,318.71
Idaho	34,036.55	22,919.82	1,620	9,450	87,821.37	1,000	156,847.74
Illinois	161,972.63	38,460.78	1,620		379,782.49		581,835.90
Indiana	119,897.45	33,349.72	1,620		312,725.50		467,592.67
Iowa	123,632.99	33,803.49	1,620		372,097.85	1,980	533,134.33
Kansas	97,695.22	30,652.72	1,020		274,627.98		403,995.92
Kentucky	148,308.76	36,800.97	1,620		443,610.87		630,340.60
Louisiana	106,600.31	31,734.46	1,620		319,062.08	1,980	460,996.85
Maine	46,255.14	24,404.07	1,620	3,840	81,567.23		157,686.44
Maryland	60,023.83	26,076.61	1,620	3,740	105,496.71		196,957.15
Massachusetts	41,857.37	23,869.85	1,620	7,130	64,378.32		138,855.54
Michigan	127,335.54	34,253.26	1,620		301,703.19	1,980	466,891.99
Minnesota	109,516.16	32,088.66	1,620		342,373.00	1,980	487,577.82
Mississippi	137,293.81	35,462.93	1,620		510,695.56	1,980	687,052.30
Missouri	144,856.68	36,381.63	1,620		421,273.16	1,980	606,111.47
Montana	37,163.34	23,299.65	800	19,670	93,664.65		174,597.64
Nebraska	77,941.18	28,253.11	1,620	6,681	230,883.34	1,980	347,358.63
Nevada	14,311.31	20,523.71		12,424	25,919.62		73,178.64
New Hampshire	24,642.77	21,778.72	3,240	4,150	42,629.33		96,440.82
New Jersey	63,484.90	26,497.04	1,620	13,946	67,201.51		172,749.45
New Mexico	34,110.90	22,928.86		8,330	77,115.55		142,485.31
New York	167,395.62	39,119.53	3,240		279,212.53	1,980	490,947.68
North Carolina	189,816.40	41,843.08	1,620		596,055.08	1,980	831,314.56
North Dakota	53,234.86	25,251.93	1,260	6,416	163,046.86		249,209.65
Ohio	172,972.88	39,797.02	1,620		384,816.01		599,205.91
Oklahoma	129,933.95	34,568.90			388,719.37	1,980	555,202.22
Oregon	45,350.36	24,294.16		16,782	100,531.95		186,958.47
Pennsylvania	245,991.96	48,666.97	1,260		328,455.12		624,374.05
Rhode Island	13,966.52	20,481.83			25,932.60		60,380.95
South Carolina	114,189.62	32,656.37	1,620		349,978.03	1,980	500,424.02
South Dakota	52,808.48	25,200.13	1,620	21,406	160,494.43	1,980	263,509.04
Tennessee	141,030.19	35,916.80	1,620		457,627.00		636,193.99
Texas	271,704.69	51,790.40	1,620		866,942.32		1,192,057.41
Utah	28,403.68	22,235.57	1,080	8,735	61,662.79		122,117.04
Vermont	28,347.46	22,228.74	1,620	1,520	60,651.43		114,367.63
Virginia	134,653.65	35,142.22	1,620		362,322.82	1,980	535,718.69
Washington	61,715.02	26,282.05	1,620	905	129,721.42		220,243.49
West Virginia	104,287.50	31,453.51	1,620		181,704.81	1,980	321,045.82
Wisconsin	115,521.08	32,818.10	3,240		337,226.03	1,980	490,785.21
Wyoming	21,843.48	21,438.68	1,260	18,995	46,338.58		109,875.74
Alaska	13,918.00	7,500.00					21,418.00
Hawaii	26,095.67	21,955.21			78,220.54	1,980	128,251.42
Puerto Rico	95,069.00		1,620		65,000.00		161,689.00

[1] All computations in this table made by the Division of Cooperative Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

[2] Amount authorized in appropriation act to provide additional funds for extension work considered necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The States and the Territory of Hawaii are not required to raise funds of their own to match those provided by the Federal Government for cooperative agricultural extension work under the Bankhead-Jones Act. However, the allotment of funds under this act to any State or Hawaii for extension work is made only if such State or Territory has complied with the provisions of other acts which do require that the Federal Government funds for extension work be matched by State or Territorial funds.

A law, known as the Norris-Doxey Act, which was approved May 18, 1937, authorizes that funds not to exceed $2,500,000 for cooperative farm forestry may be appropriated annually. Allotments are made from such funds by the Secretary of Agriculture to the several States and Territories for the purpose of assisting the land-grant colleges in teaching the benefits to be derived from and in promoting the planting of forest trees and shrubs on farms. The first appropriation under this law was made in 1940 when 21 States and 1 Territory received allotments of funds totaling $42,580.

FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BELOW COLLEGE GRADE, INCLUDING THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS TO CONDUCT SUCH EDUCATION

The use of Federal Government funds for the years ending June 30, 1939, and June 30, 1940, was authorized for vocational education in each of the 48 States by provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act of February 23, 1917, by appropriations for these years under the terms of two special laws extending the provisions of that act to the Territory of Hawaii and the Island of Puerto Rico, and by provisions of the George-Deen Act of June 8, 1936, to each of the 48 States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, the Island of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

A provision of the Smith-Hughes Act requires the expenditure of State, local, or State and local funds combined in amount at least equal to the total amount of Federal Government funds expended in the State. A similar provision of the George-Deen Act requires [6] the expenditure of State, local, or State and local funds combined equal to 50 percent of the amount of Federal funds annually until the close of the year ending June 30, 1942; after that year such requirement will increase 10 percent annually until it will have reached 100 percent.

The Smith-Hughes Act provides for continuing or permanent appropriations. The amount available for annual allotment to the 48 States on the basis of population under this act is $7,000,000 divided and allotted as follows: $3,000,000 for salaries of teachers, supervisors,

[6] The States and Territories are required to match, dollar for dollar, the funds provided by this act to assist them in preparing teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural, trade and industrial, and home economics subjects.

and directors of agricultural subjects allotted to the States in the proportion which the rural population of each is to the total rural population in the United States, not including outlying possessions, according to the last preceding United States census; $3,000,000 for salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects allotted to the States in the proportion which the urban population of each is to the total urban population in the United States; and $1,000,000 for cooperation with the States in the training of teachers allotted to the States in the proportion which the population of each is to the total population of the United States. The act also provides that the additional sums of $27,000, $50,000, and $90,000 may be used each year to guarantee a minimum allotment of $10,000 to each State for each of these three purposes, respectively.

Contingent upon annual appropriations, the benefits of the Smith-Hughes Act extend to the Territory of Hawaii by a law of 1924 and to Puerto Rico by a law of 1931. These laws authorize that in accordance with the terms of the Smith-Hughes Act, $30,000 may be appropriated annually to Hawaii and $105,000 to Puerto Rico.

Beginning with 1930 and extending through 8 years, appropriations for the further development of vocational education were made to supplement the funds which are appropriated annually under the Smith-Hughes Act. These supplementary appropriations were authorized by the George-Reed Act of 1929 and the George-Ellzey Act of 1934 for the 5 years 1930–34 and the 3 years 1935–37, respectively. Similarly, a third law, the George-Deen Act of 1936 now provides for additional funds for the further development of vocational education. It became operative with the year beginning July 1, 1937, but is not limited to a certain number of years, as were its two predecessors.

The George-Deen Act provides that an annual appropriation of $14,200,000 may be made for distribution to the States and Territories, according to certain population figures for five specific education purposes and, in addition, an appropriation of $283,000 to guarantee certain minimum amounts for all States and Territories. By the terms of the act, the $14,200,000 shall be apportioned to the States and Territories as follows: $4,000,000 for instruction in agricultural subjects, in the proportion that the farm population of each State or Territory is to the total farm population of the Nation; $4,000,000 for instruction in home economic subjects, in the proportion that the rural population of each is to the total rural population; $4,000,000 for instruction in trade and industrial subjects, in the proportion that the nonfarm population of each is to the total nonfarm population; and $1,200,000 for instruction and teacher training in distributive subjects and $1,000,000 for teacher training in agriculture, home economics, and trade and industrial subjects, in the proportion that the total population of each State and Territory is to the total population of the

TABLE 6.—*Funds allotted to the States and Territories for vocational education of the types indicated below college grade for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, by acts authorizing the allotments* [1]

State or Territory	Amounts allotted under terms of Smith-Hughes Act of 1917 [2]				Amounts allotted under terms of George-Deen Act of 1936 [2]						Grand total
	Agriculture	Trade, home economics, and industry	Teacher training	Total	Agriculture	Trade and industry	Home economics	Distributive occupations	Teacher training	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	$3,058,853.83	$3,119,265.27	$1,114,858.52	$7,292,977.62	$4,067,200.00	$4,058,975.00	$4,048,825.00	$1,254,000.00	$1,054,000.00	$14,483,000.00	$21,775,977.62
Alabama	106,018.23	32,611.15	21,639.44	160,268.82	165,947.24	55,072.91	135,856.98	24,429.46	19,837.46	401,144.05	561,412.87
Arizona	15,926.19	10,000.00	10,000.00	35,926.19	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,408.60	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,408.60	116,334.79
Arkansas	82,028.87	16,776.23	15,164.85	113,969.95	138,607.14	30,995.77	105,115.82	17,120,09	13,902.02	305,740.84	419,710.79
California	84,540.06	182,301.17	46,425.18	313,266.41	76,828.34	213,243.37	108,333.79	52,410.87	42,559.21	493,375.58	806,641.99
Colorado	28,757.35	22,779.21	10,000.00	61,536.56	35,018.40	31,752.56	36,851.08	10,000.00	10,000.00	123,622.04	185,158.60
Connecticut	26,484.45	49,589.77	13,140.30	89,214.52	20,000.00	64,104.14	33,938.47	14,834.50	12,046.06	144,923.17	234,137.69
Delaware	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	110,000.00
Florida	39,488.86	33,290.52	12,006.16	84,785.54	34,542.21	50,149.93	50,602.96	13,554.13	11,006.36	159,855.59	244,641.13
Georgia	112,207.67	39,236.98	23,784.03	175,228.68	175,634.20	62,833.09	143,788.43	26,850.55	21,803.46	430,909.73	606,138.41
Idaho	17,587.72	10,000.00	10,000.00	37,587.72	23,322.53	20,000.00	22,537.76	10,000.00	10,000.00	85,860.29	123,448.01
Illinois	111,199.48	246,935.68	62,398.95	420,534.11	123,722.64	279,646.92	142,496.48	70,444.17	57,202.79	673,513.00	1,094,047.11
Indiana	80,412.77	78,689.02	26,482.55	185,584.34	100,662.97	102,283.38	103,044.87	29,897.00	24,277.26	360,165.48	545,749.82
Iowa	83,146,09	42,908.77	20,205.87	146,260.73	121,080.05	62,961.33	106,547.48	22,811.05	18,523.26	331,923.17	478,183.90
Kansas	64,167.24	31,978.49	15,381.69	111,527.42	87,561.92	49,499.38	82,227.05	17,364.88	14,100.81	250,754.04	362,281.46
Kentucky	101,201.53	35,010.22	21,380.55	157,592.30	145,672.06	60,643.33	129,684.62	24,137.19	19,600.13	379,737.33	537,329.63
Louisiana	70,683.15	36,522.14	17,185.58	124,390.87	102,842.00	53,597.61	90,576.86	19,401.35	15,754.48	282,172.30	406,563.17
Maine	26,528.15	14,087.15	10,000.00	50,615.30	21,171.85	26,416.52	33,994.47	10,000.00	10,000.00	101,582.84	152,198.14
Maryland	36,602.80	42,714.98	13,341.65	92,659.43	29,400.76	58,788.05	46,904.63	15,061.81	12,230.65	162,385.90	255,045.33
Massachusetts	23,310.27	167,878.22	34,750.82	225,939.31	20,000.00	174,008.92	29,870.92	39,231.31	31,857.00	294,968.15	520,907.46
Michigan	85,855.27	144,684.11	39,597.65	270,137.03	96,872.60	171,207.64	110,019.17	44,703.06	36,300.23	459,102.70	729,239.73
Minnesota	72,816.70	55,103.85	20,966.48	148,887.03	110,858.20	70,365.18	93,310.90	23,669.73	19,220.53	317,424.54	466,311.57
Mississippi	93,141.81	14,847.09	16,435.12	124,424.02	168,741.26	27,283.12	119,356.49	18,554.13	15,066.51	349,001.51	473,425.53
Missouri	98,675.62	81,459.38	29,678.81	209,813.81	137,990.54	106,052.83	126,447.79	33,505.35	27,207.35	431,203.86	641,017.67
Montana	19,875.61	10,000.00	10,000.00	39,875.61	25,331.93	20,000.00	25,469.58	10,000.00	10,000.00	90,801.51	130,677.12
Nebraska	49,713.06	21,299.32	11,268.16	82,280.54	72,518.94	33,409.76	63,704.76	12,720.99	10,329.82	192,684.27	274,964.81

Nevada	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	110,000.00
New Hampshire	10,714.23	11,965.26	10,000.00	32,679.49	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	112,679.49
New Jersey	39,135.29	146,312.71	33,047.63	218,495.63	20,000.00	164,895.07	50,149.88	37,308.52	30,295.64	302,649.11	521,144.74
New Mexico	17,642.12	10,000.00	10,000.00	37,642.12	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	82,607.48	120,249.60
New York	115,167.53	461,031.10	102,937.72	679,136.35	89,138.46	500,480.36	147,581.33	116,209.68	94,365.76	947,775.59	1,626,911.94
North Carolina	131,572.98	35,484.35	25,924.63	192,981.96	198,094.85	66,222.13	168,604.08	29,267.15	23,765.00	485,954.01	678,935.97
North Dakota	31,635.26	10,000.00	10,000.00	51,635.26	49,191.21	20,000.00	40,538.98	10,000.00	10,000.00	129,730.19	181,365.45
Ohio	119,248.45	197,495.50	54,352.74	371,096.69	125,453.59	237,563.83	152,810.82	61,360.55	49,826.61	627,015.40	998,112.09
Oklahoma	87,756.55	36,002.87	19,593.39	143,352.81	126,795.87	57,856.10	112,455.55	22,119.60	17,961.78	337,188.90	480,541.71
Oregon	25,866.11	21,458.77	10,000.00	57,324.88	27,693.47	30,789.18	33,146.11	10,000.00	10,000.00	111,628.76	168,953.64
Pennsylvania	172,677.04	286,273.09	78,759.45	537,709.58	106,072.11	370,028.00	221,276.85	88,914.06	72,200.90	858,491.92	1,396,201.50
Rhode Island	10,000.00	27,842.03	10,000.00	47,842.03	20,000.00	28,296.97	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	88,296.97	136,139.00
South Carolina	76,236.31	16,259.29	14,218.59	106,714.19	113,473.43	34,676.21	97,692.95	16,051.82	13,034.56	274,928.97	381,643.16
South Dakota	31,323.28	10,000.00	10,000.00	51,323.28	48,313.48	20,000.00	40,139.19	10,000.00	10,000.00	128,452.67	179,775.95
Tennessee	95,875.76	39,282.82	21,396.64	156,555.22	150,491.95	59,084.68	122,859.89	24,155.35	19,614.87	376,206.74	532,761.96
Texas	191,491.24	104,691.96	47,631.06	343,814.26	291,248.04	146,433.22	245,386.28	53,772.22	43,664.66	780,504.42	1,124,318.68
Utah	13,466.11	11,666.65	10,000.00	35,132.76	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	115,132.76
Vermont	13,424.97	10,000.00	10,000.00	33,424.97	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	113,424.97
Virginia	91,209.99	34,419.18	19,804.46	145,433.63	117,718.58	62,036.16	116,880.97	22,357.89	18,155.27	337,148.87	482,582.50
Washington	37,840.26	38,757.07	12,784.52	89,381.85	37,731.20	53,077.76	48,490.36	14,432.86	11,719.91	165,452.09	254,833.94
West Virginia	68,990.85	21,535.80	14,140.41	104,667.06	55,607.33	53,981.55	88,408.27	15,963.56	12,962.89	226,923.60	331,590.66
Wisconsin	77,210.55	68,083.37	24,033.44	169,327.36	109,088.25	86,784.01	98,941.39	27,132.12	22,032.10	343,977.87	513,305.23
Wyoming	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	110,000.00
Alaska					20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00
Hawaii [3]	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	20,020.99	20,000.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,020.99	110,020.99
Puerto Rico [3]	30,000.00	60,000.00	15,000.00	105,000.00	126,739.41	21,941.06	79,764.66	14,253.00	11,573.86	254,271.99	359,271.99
Dist. of Columbia					20,000.00	20,512.97	20,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	80,512.97	80,512.97

[1] Exactly the same amounts apply to fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.
[2] Computations made by Vocational Education Division, U. S. Office of Education.
[3] Amounts by special authorizations in columns 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Nation. The additional amount of $283,000 is provided to guarantee that no State or Territory owing to limited population will receive less than $20,000 for instruction in each of the three subjects—agriculture, home economics, and trade and industry, and that none will receive less than $10,000 for instruction and teacher training in distributive occupation subjects or for teacher training in agriculture, home economics, and trade and industrial subjects.

FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Federal Government funds for the purpose of cooperating with the several States in the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry were provided for the first time under provisions of a law enacted June 2, 1920. The law provided for appropriations for 4 years. Similar laws enacted in 1924, 1930, 1932, and 1935 have provided continuously for annual appropriations for the purpose since the expiration of the first law. A constant requirement has been that each State spend funds of its own for this purpose equal in amount to those expended in the State by the Federal Government.

TABLE 7.—*Allotment of Federal funds provided for the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for vocational rehabilitation, for the year ended June 30, 1939*

State or Territory	Amount under act of 1935 [1]	State or Territory	Amount under act of 1935 [1]
Alabama	$40,912.77	North Dakota	$10,526.32
Arizona	10,000.00	Ohio	102,762.39
Arkansas	28,671.54	Oklahoma	37,044.38
California	87,774.11	Oregon	14,746.17
Colorado	16,014.02	Pennsylvania	148,907.13
Connecticut	24,843.80	Rhode Island	10,629.16
Delaware	10,000.00	South Carolina	26,882.47
Florida	22,699.53	South Dakota	10,711.91
Georgia	44,967.45	Tennessee	40,453.71
Idaho	10,000.00	Texas	90,054.00
Illinois	117,975.03	Utah	10,000.00
Indiana	50,069.43	Vermont	10,000.00
Iowa	38,202.37	Virginia	37,443.44
Kansas	29,081.51	Washington	24,171.15
Kentucky	40,423.30	West Virginia	26,734.67
Louisiana	32,492.04	Wisconsin	45,439.00
Maine	12,328.69	Wyoming	10,000.00
Maryland	25,224.49	Hawaii (Territory)	5,000.00
Massachusetts	65,701.88	Total	1,938,000.00
Michigan	74,865.59		
Minnesota	39,640.43		
Mississippi	31,073.18		
Missouri	56,112.45		
Montana	10,000.00		
Nebraska	21,304.23		
Nevada	10,000.00		
New Hampshire	10,000.00		
New Jersey	62,481.73		
New Mexico	10,000.00		
New York	194,619.94		
North Carolina	49,014.59		

2 Territories and District of Columbia	Amount under special acts
Hawaii	$5,000.00
Puerto Rico	15,000.00
District of Columbia	25,000.00
Total under special acts	45,000.00
Grand total	1,983,000.00

[1] Computed by the Vocational Education Division, U. S. Office of Education.

Under the Social Security Act of August 14, 1935 (Sec. 531 (a)) $1,938,000 was authorized for appropriation by Congress each year to the 48 States and the Territory of Hawaii for vocational rehabilitation. Of this amount the sum of $5,000 was for Hawaii and the remainder was for apportionment to the several States in the same proportion that the total population of each is to the total population of the 48 States with the provision that no State shall receive less than $10,000. Special acts provide funds for the District of Columbia, for Hawaii, and for Puerto Rico. The act was amended in 1939 so as to authorize an annual appropriation of $3,500,000. Of this amount the sum of $15,000 was for the Territory of Hawaii and the remainder for apportionment among the several States. Effective January 1, 1940, however, the Island of Puerto Rico was included in the apportionment.

TABLE 8.—*Allotment of Federal funds provided for the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for vocational rehabilitation, for the year ended June 30, 1940*

State or Territory	Amount under act of 1935 [1]	State or Territory	Amount under act of 1935 [1]
Alabama	$47,216.82	North Carolina	$56,567.01
Arizona	11,037.65	North Dakota	12,148.27
Arkansas	33,089.39	Ohio	118,596.54
California	101,298.79	Oklahoma	42,752.37
Colorado	18,481.54	Oregon	17,018.33
Connecticut	28,671.86	Pennsylvania	171,851.49
Delaware	10,567.88	Rhode Island	12,266.96
Florida	26,197.19	South Carolina	31,024.66
Georgia	51,896.26	South Dakota	12,362.45
Idaho	11,060.18	Tennessee	46,687.02
Illinois	136,153.22	Texas	103,929.97
Indiana	57,784.38	Utah	11,209.82
Iowa	44,088.78	Vermont	10,856.69
Kansas	33,562.53	Virginia	43,212.91
Kentucky	46,651.93	Washington	27,895.56
Louisiana	37,498.58	West Virginia	30,854.08
Maine	14,228.36	Wisconsin	52,440.47
Maryland	29,111.21	Wyoming	10,537.35
Massachusetts	75,825.56		
Michigan	86,401.26	Puerto Rico	3,678.00
Minnesota	45,748.43	Hawaii (Territory)	5,000.00
Mississippi	35,861.09	Total	2,233,000.00
Missouri	64,758.54		
Montana	11,280.72		
Nebraska	24,586.89		
Nevada	10,216.92		
New Hampshire	11,108.45		
New Jersey	72,109.23		
New Mexico	11,008.45		
New York	224,607.96		

2 Territories and District of Columbia	Amount under special acts
Hawaii	$5,000.00
Puerto Rico	15,000.00
District of Columbia	25,000.00
Total under special acts	45,000.00
Grand total	2,278,000.00

[1] Computed by the Vocational Education Division, U. S. Office of Education.

The amounts allotted for the year ended June 30, 1939, to each of the 48 States and to Hawaii under the act of August 14, 1935, and amounts appropriated for the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, under special acts are indicated in table 7 and for the year 1940 in table 8.

EMERGENCY FUNDS ALLOTTED TO EDUCATION

Funds were used in each of the 48 States for three different education purposes by emergency agencies of the Federal Government during the 2 years ended June 30, 1940. The National Youth Administration of the Federal Security Agency allotted funds for the employment of needy secondary school and college students, the Work Projects Administration made expenditures for the employment of needy persons and for the construction of school buildings, and the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works allotted funds for school-building projects during the first few months covered by this study. As previously explained, emergency funds were used for other education projects in some or all States during the year. However, the three agencies named were the only ones which made use of such funds in all or practically all States. The extent and nature of financial assistance for education by these three agencies are shown in this section.

Public Works Administration.—Since no new allotments of funds for school buildings were made by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (now the Public Works Administration of the Federal Works Agency), after December 1938, no attempt was made to present a State by State tabulation of allotments made during the period of time covered by this study. Expenditure of Public Works Administration funds for school buildings which were made in 1939 and 1940 were in accordance with allotments previously made.

During the calendar year 1938 loans for school buildings, including libraries, amounted to $6,349,015 and grants amounted to $212,997,511. However, parts of these allotments were made previous to July 1, 1938, and therefore are included in the report on Federal Government expenditures for education for 1938.[7]

FUNDS FOR NEEDY PERSONS IN HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The National Youth Administration, now a part of the Federal Security Agency, is organized to extend financial assistance to needy young persons. This administration gave employment during the 2 years to high-school and college students on the campuses of their respective schools as in preceding years in order that they could remain in school. Funds totaling $21,982,736 were used for this purpose in 1938–39 and $28,088,592 in 1939–40 in the 48 States, 3 Territories, and the District of Columbia. Of these totals, the sum of $9,954,109 was paid to high-school students and $12,028,627 to college and university students during the former year and $13,712,034 and $14,376,558, respectively, during the latter. The funds were administered and the work of the students directed by officials of the respective schools. Definite and uniform rates of pay were fixed.

[7] Federal funds for education, 1937–38. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1939. p. 19. (U. S. Office of Education Leaflet No. 54.)

TABLE 9.—*Fund allocations for National Youth Administration—student-aid program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939* [1]

State or Territory	Aid for students in—		Total
	High schools	Colleges and universities	
1	2	3	4
Total	$9,954,109	$12,028,627	$21,982,736
Alabama	193,600	192,045	385,645
Arizona	40,020	53,865	93,885
Arkansas	134,901	106,245	241,146
California	351,712	899,070	1,250,782
Colorado	134,629	134,055	268,684
Connecticut	92,144	85,725	177,869
Delaware	12,225	11,340	23,565
District of Columbia	24,257	141,885	166,142
Florida	130,302	128,925	259,227
Georgia	210,413	251,745	462,158
Idaho	55,062	67,635	122,697
Illinois	556,085	669,780	1,225,865
Indiana	246,726	312,255	558,981
Iowa	131,286	277,155	408,441
Kansas	211,731	255,555	467,286
Kentucky	251,706	185,895	437,601
Louisiana	140,495	235,845	376,340
Maine	48,243	57,933	106,176
Maryland	95,888	132,032	227,920
Massachusetts	351,288	338,655	689,943
Michigan	355,728	458,055	813,783
Minnesota	209,463	299,160	508,623
Mississippi	121,172	152,685	273,857
Missouri	270,860	315,855	586,715
Montana	80,266	63,045	143,311
Nebraska	107,352	162,000	269,352
Nevada	6,414	12,015	18,429
New Hampshire	33,947	61,830	95,777
New Jersey	304,515	173,880	478,395
New Mexico	50,763	34,425	85,188
New York	981,074	1,251,060	2,232,134
North Carolina	209,553	331,185	540,738
North Dakota	129,769	84,790	214,559
Ohio	514,215	628,200	1,142,415
Oklahoma	309,547	265,680	575,227
Oregon	65,757	134,595	200,352
Pennsylvania	870,630	764,055	1,634,685
Rhode Island	48,591	59,130	107,721
South Carolina	144,075	159,270	303,345
South Dakota	187,624	62,910	250,534
Tennessee	216,377	232,065	448,442
Texas	418,960	617,580	1,036,540
Utah	64,542	120,120	184,662
Vermont	23,797	42,525	66,322
Virginia	194,660	242,655	437,315
Washington	129,007	231,795	360,802
West Virginia	199,800	124,740	324,540
Wisconsin	235,618	327,510	563,128
Wyoming	18,312	19,980	38,292
Alaska	2,090	1,560	3,650
Hawaii	23,130	18,832	41,962
Puerto Rico	13,788	37,800	51,588

[1] Prepared by National Youth Administration, Division of Reports and Records.

TABLE 10.—*Fund allocations for National Youth Administration—student-aid program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940* [1]

State or Territory	Aid for students in—		Total
	High schools	Colleges and universities	
1	2	3	4
Total	$13,712,034	$14,376,558	$28,088,592
Alabama	313,051	226,395	539,446
Arizona	60,245	71,420	131,665
Arkansas	218,135	124,245	342,380
California	494,507	1,136,055	1,630,562
Colorado	162,942	163,035	325,977
Connecticut	129,554	103,845	233,399
Delaware	17,188	13,635	30,823
District of Columbia	34,105	136,225	170,330
Florida	171,671	143,950	315,621
Georgia	325,238	315,705	640,943
Idaho	70,568	82,385	152,953
Illinois	796,856	810,780	1,607,636
Indiana	341,946	375,570	717,516
Iowa	191,088	341,270	532,358
Kansas	249,904	287,010	536,914
Kentucky	297,284	204,870	502,154
Louisiana	227,180	277,965	505,145
Maine	67,830	69,060	136,890
Maryland	134,819	149,798	284,617
Massachusetts	442,437	379,920	822,357
Michigan	500,154	560,780	1,060,934
Minnesota	280,536	349,660	630,196
Mississippi	199,075	178,850	377,925
Missouri	386,829	392,685	779,514
Montana	96,793	77,175	173,968
Nebraska	165,937	181,145	347,082
Nevada	11,254	11,745	22,999
New Hampshire	46,058	69,525	115,583
New Jersey	428,148	210,135	638,283
New Mexico	60,839	52,795	113,634
New York	1,288,215	1,490,883	2,779,098
North Carolina	338,847	380,430	719,277
North Dakota	152,746	100,860	253,606
Ohio	711,807	724,005	1,435,812
Oklahoma	365,502	344,530	710,032
Oregon	92,454	165,240	257,694
Pennsylvania	1,071,898	880,425	1,952,323
Rhode Island	68,319	69,390	137,709
South Carolina	233,082	191,265	424,347
South Dakota	215,386	79,275	294,661
Tennessee	327,990	261,225	589,215
Texas	702,458	745,770	1,448,228
Utah	90,996	169,080	260,076
Vermont	33,459	49,545	83,004
Virginia	293,097	294,847	587,944
Washington	167,484	262,035	429,519
West Virginia	230,280	146,335	376,615
Wisconsin	337,720	424,320	762,040
Wyoming	25,123	26,595	51,718
Alaska	3,000	2,670	5,670
Hawaii	25,000	23,895	48,895
Puerto Rico	15,000	46,305	61,305

[1] Prepared by National Youth Administration. Division of Reports and Records.

FUNDS FOR THE EDUCATION PROGRAM OF THE WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

The following excerpts from a statement [8] from the office of the Assistant Commissioner of the Work Projects Administration describe the objectives of the Education Program and some interesting facts regarding the extent of the work:

> The Emergency Education Program has now been in progress for seven years. * * * The education program operates under the sponsorship of established State agencies of education, chiefly the State Department of Education and the local school districts. * * *
>
> The teachers on this program have been taken from the relief rolls. * * * Adult education classes and nursery schools have been included in the education program from the start. * * * Much emphasis has been placed on the importance of literacy instruction. During the operation of this program, approximately 1,500,000 people have been taught to read and write and about 4,500,000 men and women have been helped to improve their English and to improve their skills. * * * At least 200,000 people a year, mostly unemployed, have enrolled in classes for training in occupational skills. * * *

FUNDS FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Work Projects Administration.—The following statement [9] is a brief explanation of the use of funds by the Work Projects Administration for school buildings:

> The primary purpose of the Work Projects Administration is to provide employment on useful public works for needy unemployed persons. The projects which are accepted by this Administration are initiated and sponsored by local, State, or Federal public bodies. They represent public work that these sponsoring bodies desire to have done and for which there is a public need.
>
> The construction or improvement of school buildings is a type of work that has been found suitable to the Work Projects Administration program when skilled labor was available and, accordingly, a number of school facilities, ranging from very large buildings with all of the modern improvements to small 1-room buildings in rural areas, have been constructed for local municipalities with aid from this Administration.

In 1939 the Work Projects Administration spent a total of $37,980,000 for the education program and a total of $61,630,050 for school-building construction; in 1940 the corresponding amounts were $28,243,054 and $42,123,170. The State by State expenditures for each of these two purposes are indicated in table 11.

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[8] Statement from the office of Florence Kerr, Assistant Commissioner, Work Projects Administration Feb. 17, 1941.

[9] Statement of Perry A. Fellows, Chief Engineer, Work Projects Administration, Feb. 19, 1941.

TABLE 11.—*Amount*[1] *of W. P. A. funds expended for education buildings and for education projects operated by the Work Projects Administration,*[2] *by State, fiscal years 1939 and 1940*

State or Territory	Buildings,[3] fiscal year ended June 30, 1939	Education projects,[4] fiscal year ended June 30, 1939	Buildings,[3] fiscal year ended June 30, 1940	Education projects,[4] fiscal year ended June 30, 1940
1	2	3	4	5
Total	$61,630,050	$37,980,900	$42,123,170	$28,243,054
Alabama	592,572	568,631	756,076	528,883
Arizona	445,490	219,396	321,090	130,516
Arkansas	1,038,549	177,899	692,069	161,912
California	1,919,489	2,139,169	2,074,574	1,835,060
Colorado	677,842	489,127	353,253	385,885
Connecticut	665,081	510,935	535,366	479,063
Delaware	48,108	16,402	95,970	18,861
District of Columbia	4,887	239,607	----------	207,274
Florida	893,805	463,640	714,125	395,253
Georgia	1,002,532	621,259	699,959	675,621
Idaho	174,819	201,247	264,058	152,569
Illinois	2,454,480	2,628,874	1,738,133	2,499,422
Indiana	1,370,618	601,906	1,003,384	477,302
Iowa	526,943	217,780	445,374	188,861
Kansas	380,000	400,917	380,902	232,160
Kentucky	1,667,027	579,236	972,665	452,395
Louisiana	484,472	693,475	501,745	578,740
Maine	11,872	76,552	30,770	76,485
Maryland	315,617	113,636	234,391	82,444
Massachusetts	3,773,816	719,985	1,848,796	548,758
Michigan	2,050,722	797,484	1,213,727	820,390
Minnesota	2,552,169	534,386	1,518,100	423,804
Mississippi	708,915	571,924	475,888	456,848
Missouri	1,669,627	467,104	1,618,493	510,961
Montana	339,435	310,287	282,401	262,673
Nebraska	330,545	370,718	326,982	364,341
Nevada	34,284	38,095	55,428	35,805
New Hampshire	8,157	71,380	18,319	56,631
New Jersey	2,488,859	1,131,224	1,556,785	801,009
New Mexico	959,922	157,792	1,035,188	142,655
New York	7,164,200	11,498,082	3,156,316	4,925,080
North Carolina	989,715	533,299	1,162,635	478,666
North Dakota	637,316	186,103	461,626	159,422
Ohio	6,359,496	1,811,008	1,571,524	1,360,371
Oklahoma	3,820,903	303,423	2,482,507	279,522
Oregon	485,109	311,901	377,896	236,056
Pennsylvania	3,993,122	2,413,770	3,614,420	2,223,764
Rhode Island	125,017	206,018	91,682	215,098
South Carolina	2,223,485	351,073	1,839,257	361,866
South Dakota	457,089	161,352	377,121	158,214
Tennessee	161,005	441,586	184,145	382,309
Texas	1,780,266	1,070,943	2,620,057	1,106,854
Utah	367,171	320,337	403,917	256,858
Vermont	12,919	103,093	23,518	91,523
Virginia	547,208	439,492	434,545	354,333
Washington	1,302,475	613,517	596,015	430,138
West Virginia	331,298	544,203	279,707	686,142
Wisconsin	1,166,659	458,174	551,486	466,267
Wyoming	77,343	69,615	71,302	79,015
Hawaii	37,600	13,844	26,612	8,975
Puerto Rico	----------	----------	32,871	----------

[1] Data supplied by the Division of Statistics, Work Projects Administration, Federal Works Agency.

[2] Does not include expenditures on W. P. A. projects operated by other Federal agencies and financed by allocation of W. P. A. funds.

[3] Construction or improvement of grade, secondary, and special schools, colleges, and universities, libraries, museums, school dormitories, laboratories, etc.

[4] Includes classes for adults and for preschool children; special instruction to handicapped or institutionalized persons; lectures; forums; etc.

FUNDS ALLOTTED BY LAW TO CERTAIN STATES, SOME OR ALL OF WHICH MAY BE USED FOR EDUCATION

Percentage grants from certain annual receipts of the Federal Government are made to those States within whose boundaries such moneys are derived. It is evident that these grants are different in two respects from those described on the foregoing pages. They are made from special rather than the general revenues of the Federal Government and they are applicable to certain States only. In most cases they are small in amount, but a few States receive a significant part of the funds needed by their schools from such sources.

Funds from income of national forests.—A law enacted in 1907 provided for the payment of 10 percent of all moneys derived chiefly from timber and grazing rights, received annually from each forest reserve to the State or Territory in which said reserve is situated, to be expended as the State or Territorial legislature may prescribe, for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which the forest reserve is situated. That law was amended May 23, 1908, so as to increase the grants to 25 percent and the law, as amended, has continued in effect to the present time. Thirty-nine States and the Territories of Alaska and Puerto Rico received such funds during the fiscal years 1939 and 1940. (See table 12.)

TABLE 12.—*Funds paid to 39 States and 2 Territories for roads and schools from receipts during 1939 and 1940 of national forest reserves within their respective boundaries* [1]

State or Territory	Amount		State or Territory	Amount	
	1939	1940		1939	1940
Alabama	$5,789.45	$4,586.85	North Carolina	$9,882.74	$15,094.53
Arizona	67,858.84	72,476.41	North Dakota	3.75	2.75
Arkansas	53,916.78	83,974.95	Ohio	325.01	445.16
California	170,239.38	151,842.54			
Colorado	121,756.53	106,139.78	Oklahoma	3,907.73	5,854.21
			Oregon	153,255.86	165,165.48
Florida	30,903.90	34,693.49	Pennsylvania	2,794.55	5,333.09
Georgia	7,587.01	11,792.91	South Carolina	12,762.98	17,617.17
Idaho	101,315.07	151,117.47	South Dakota	30,698.72	26,594.32
Illinois	699.88	1,995.69			
Indiana	87.91	70.38	Tennessee	7,783.10	12,033.41
			Texas	13,289.52	23,978.34
Kentucky	2,630.25	2,789.27	Utah	32,597.83	33,250.24
Louisiana	7,866.72	8,378.58	Vermont	1,058.51	3,081.14
Maine	580.85	631.82	Virginia	5,992.92	8,532.11
Michigan	5,782.22	14,374.25			
Minnesota	10,030.55	22,076.31	Washington	124,273.90	208,142.25
			West Virginia	2,743.37	4,299.15
Mississippi	6,537.88	8,454.89	Wisconsin	5,779.52	10,260.87
Missouri	2,565.75	7,488.54	Wyoming	56,021.32	55,193.20
Montana	48,973.91	70,188.30			
Nebraska	2,989.63	3,030.08			
Nevada	19,619.07	18,251.38	Alaska	14,390.89	15,305.05
			Puerto Rico	627.47	1,662.17
New Hampshire	6,450.26	9,209.79			
New Mexico	39,998.04	37,172.39	Total	1,192,369.57	1,432,580.71

[1] Data supplied by Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

It should be noted in this connection that the enabling act of June 20, 1910, for Arizona and New Mexico provides that the title to lands granted to these States, respectively, for their common schools (when such lands are situated within national forests now existing or proclaimed in these States) shall not be vested in the States until said lands are restored to the public domain. Therefore, any income from such school lands goes to the Federal Government rather than to these States, but the act provides for the transfer of funds in lieu thereof to them as follows: A sum bearing the same relation to the total yearly income of all national forests within each State as the area of school lands within such forests bears to the total area of the forests is paid to the State for its common schools. Accordingly, for the year 1939, Arizona was paid $23,076.79 and New Mexico $478.20.

Funds paid to States from receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, which may be used for education purposes.—Under a law enacted in 1920, an amount equal to 37½ percent of the receipts from bonuses, royalties, and rentals from mineral lands in the public domain is paid to the State within whose boundaries the leased lands or deposits are located. This provision, of course, affects only those States in which such lands are located. The law specifies that the funds may be used for the construction and maintenance of public roads or for the support of public schools or other public educational institutions as the legislatures of the respective States may direct. Payments were made to 15 States during the year ended June 30, 1939, and to 18 States during the year ended June 30, 1940. The amounts are indicated in table 13.

TABLE 13.—*Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, for the years ended June 30, 1939 and 1940* [1] [2]

State	Amount		
	1939	1940	Total
1	2	3	4
Total	$2,152,024.21	$1,951,893.96	$4,103,918.17
Alabmaa	2,189.62	2,168.37	4,357.99
Arizona	180.00	1,402.38	1,582.38
California	1,015,388.21	793,017.06	1,808,405.27
Colorado	48,852.42	45,707.96	94,560.38
Idaho	122.36	241.44	363.80
Kansas	67.50	276.85	344.35
Louisiana	28,965.99	30,035.48	59,001.47
Michigan		19.68	19.68
Montana	42,279.05	42,949.98	85,229.03
Nebraska	52.50	82.50	135.00
Nevada	.20	58.98	59.18
New Mexico	312,269.22	320,305.58	632,574.80
North Dakota	8,846.69	7,087.04	15,933.73
Oklahoma		676.56	676.56
South Dakota	512.37	302.51	814.88
Utah	49,061.09	53,014.96	102,076.05
Washington		1,257.66	1,257.66
Wyoming	643,236.99	653,288.97	1,296,525.96

[1] Data supplied by the General Land Office, U. S. Department of the Interior.
[2] Oklahoma, under a special and similar act receives some additional funds.

Funds paid to States from receipts of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934.—Under the terms of this law 50 percent of the receipts from each national grazing district is paid to the State in which the grazing district is located to be used as the State legislature may prescribe for the benefit of the county or counties in which the grazing district is situated. Also 25 percent of the receipts from each grazing district located on Indian land ceded to the United States for disposition under the public-land laws is paid to the State in which such land is located for the benefit of county schools and roads of the respective counties. The names of the States which received funds from this source during the 2 years with amounts received are indicated in table 14.

TABLE 14.—*Payments to States from receipts under the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, for the fiscal years 1939 and 1940* [1]

State	Amount		
	1939	1940	Total
1	2	3	4
Total	$441,828.48	$297,296.63	$739,125.11
Arizona	20,628.40	13,287.47	33,915.87
California	16,106.66	8,069.37	24,176.03
Colorado	25,398.28	24,880.86	50,279.14
Idaho	54,877.32	28,548.45	83,425.77
Montana	9,327.65	15,463.19	24,790.84
Nevada	68,230.75	35,662.61	103,893.36
New Mexico	77,339.01	36,958.72	114,297.73
Oregon	39,074.65	11,942.78	51,017.43
Utah	72,264.06	68,635.03	140,899.09
Wyoming	58,581.70	53,848.15	112,429.85

[1] Data supplied by the Grazing Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Other minor payments of Federal funds to the States which may be used for education purposes.—There are provisions other than those described in the two foregoing sections for the payment of Federal funds to the States, or to certain States, for education or which may be used for such purposes. However, the amounts paid and the number of States receiving such payments usually are small. The three following examples are illustrative of these provisions: For many years payments for the benefit of public roads or schools have been made to the States in which public lands are sold during the year in the form of small percentage grants from the sale of such lands. Since public land sales are now limited to a small number of States and have diminished to a small volume, the total of these grants now seldom exceeds $3,000 a year. Four States—California, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania—have received grants of $25,000 each during recent years to assist them with the support of their State marine schools. Under a law enacted in 1919, two counties in the

State of Oregon are paid each year for schools, roads, or port districts in which certain lands, turned back to the United States Government from previous owners, are located, 25 percent of the receipts from the sale of, or timber on, such lands.

It should be made clear that the Federal Government provides funds for education purposes which are not included in this report. As explained in the introduction, the Federal Government conducts schools and carries on educational activities that cannot readily be classified by States. The following examples are illustrative: Schools are maintained by the Federal Government for Indian children, but such schools serve children of certain localities or reservations rather than those of particular States; the work of such agencies of the Federal Government as the U. S. Office of Education is Nation-wide in scope and the education programs of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Tennessee Valley Authority are activities of the Federal Government which serve on regional rather than State bases.

SUMMARY, 1940 [10]

Funds for education purposes amounting to $153,572,186 were made available by the Federal Government for distribution to the States and Territories, or to individual schools within them, during the year ended June 30, 1940. In addition, somewhat more than $3,500,000 from special revenues, such as national-forest receipts, were paid for the benefit of schools and/or roads to those States within whose boundaries such revenues were derived.

Of the funds which were provided for education in the respective States and Territories in 1940 approximately 34 percent, or $55,117,370, came from regular appropriations and the remainder from appropriations for emergency purposes. The nonemergency funds were provided for five specific education purposes: The further endowment and support of land-grant institutions, agricultural experiment station work, cooperative agricultural extension service, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation. Emergency funds were provided for three purposes: The assistance of needy students in high schools and colleges, the education program of the Work Projects Administration, and for school building construction projects.

[10] Of the 2 years included in this study, a summary was made for the latter year only.

TABLE 15.—*Summary: Funds[1] provided by the Federal Government for education during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940, distributed by purposes to the several States and Territories, or to schools or individuals within them*

State or Territory	Regular funds provided for—						Emergency funds provided for—				Grand total
	More complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges	Agricultural experiment stations	Cooperative agricultural extention service	Vocational education below college grade	Vocational rehabilitation	Total	College and high-school student aid (N. Y. A.)	School building (W. P. A.)	Education program (W. P. A.)	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	$5,030,000.00	$7,448,750.00	$18,584,642.67	$21,775,977.62	$2,278,000.00	$55,117,370.29	$28,088,592	$42,123,170	$28,243,054	$98,454,816	$153,572,186.29
Alabama	102,361.69	193,368.90	700,282.82	561,412.87	47,216.82	1,604,643.10	539,446	756,076	528,883	1,824,405	3,429,048.10
Arizona	75,326.74	105,528.20	117,005.21	116,334.79	11,037.65	425,232.59	131,665	321,090	130,516	583,271	1,008,503.59
Arkansas	92,678.98	169,979.00	580,410.37	419,710.79	33,089.39	1,295,868.53	342,380	692,069	161,912	1,196,361	2,492,229.53
California	139,428.64	172,427.45	406,587.96	806,641.99	101,298.79	1,626,384.83	1,630,562	2,074,574	1,835,060	5,540,196	7,166,580.83
Colorado	82,666.96	118,038.70	214,938.52	185,158.60	18,481.54	619,284.32	325,977	353,253	385,885	1,065,115	1,684,399.32
Connecticut	89,651.26	115,822.60	131,490.02	234,137.69	28,671.86	599,773.43	233,399	535,366	479,063	1,247,828	1,847,601.43
Delaware	72,915.22	96,262.75	76,598.09	110,000.00	10,567.88	366,343.94	30,823	95,970	18,861	145,654	511,997.94
Florida	87,955.15	128,502.05	223,033.77	244,641.13	26,197.19	710,329.29	315,621	714,125	395,253	1,424,999	2,135,328.29
Georgia	105,568.93	199,403.65	736,318.71	606,138.41	51,896.26	1,699,325.96	640,943	699,959	675,621	2,016,523	3,715,848.96
Idaho	75,442.42	107,148.20	156,847.74	123,448.01	11,060.18	473,946.55	152,953	264,058	152,569	569,580	1,043,526.55
Illinois	163,317.34	198,420.65	581,835.90	1,094,047.11	136,153.22	2,173,774.22	1,607,636	1,738,133	2,499,422	5,845,191	8,018,965.22
Indiana	109,604.53	168,403.25	467,592.67	545,749.82	57,784.38	1,349,134.65	717,516	1,003,384	477,302	2,198,202	3,547,336.65
Iowa	100,217.80	171,068.30	533,134.33	478,183.90	44,088.78	1,326,693.11	532,358	445,374	188,861	1,166,593	2,493,286.11
Kansas	93,003.25	152,563.70	403,995.92	362,281.46	33,562.53	1,045,406.86	536,914	380,902	232,160	1,149,976	2,195,382.86
Kentucky	101,974.51	188,672.55	630,340.60	537,329.63	46,651.93	1,504,969.22	502,154	972,665	452,395	1,927,214	3,432,183.22
Louisiana	95,700.97	158,916.80	460,996.85	406,563.17	37,498.58	1,159,676.37	505,145	501,745	578,740	1,585,630	2,745,306.37
Maine	79,751.92	115,865.20	157,686.44	152,198.14	14,228.36	519,730.06	136,890	30,770	76,485	244,145	763,875.06
Maryland	89,952.37	125,688.10	196,957.15	255,045.33	29,111.21	696,754.16	284,617	234,391	82,444	601,452	1,298,206.16
Massachusetts	121,969.59	112,727.75	138,855.54	520,907.46	75,825.56	970,286.00	822,357	1,848,796	548,758	3,219,911	4,190,197.00
Michigan	129,218.11	173,709.80	466,891.99	729,239.73	86,401.26	1,585,460.89	1,060,934	1,213,727	820,390	3,095,051	4,680,511.89
Minnesota	101,355.28	160,997.05	487,577.82	466,311.57	45,748.43	1,261,990.15	630,196	1,518,100	423,804	2,572,100	3,834,090.15
Mississippi	94,578.64	180,814.25	687,052.30	473,425.53	35,861.09	1,471,731.81	377,925	475,888	456,848	1,310,661	2,782,392.81
Missouri	114,384.52	186,209.75	606,111.47	641,017.67	64,758.54	1,612,481.95	779,514	1,618,493	510,961	2,908,968	4,521,449.95
Montana	76,574.53	109,378.95	174,597.64	130,677.12	11,280.72	502,508.96	173,968	282,401	262,673	719,042	1,221,550.96
Nebraska	86,851.48	138,470.75	347,358.63	274,964.81	24,586.89	872,232.56	347,082	326,982	364,341	1,038,405	1,910,637.56

[1] Certain minor funds, or those provided for roads and/or schools in some States not included.

TABLE 15.—*Summary: Funds provided by the Federal Government for education during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940, distributed by purposes to the several States and Territories, or to schools or individuals within them*—Continued

State or Territory	Regular funds provided for—						Emergency funds provided for—				Grand total
	More complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges	Agricultural experiment stations	Cooperative agricultural extention service	Vocational education below college grade	Vocational rehabilitation	Total	College and high-school student aid (N. Y. A.)	School building (W. P. A.)	Education program (W. P. A.)	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nevada	71,113.57	93,075.80	73,178.64	110,000.00	10,216.92	357,584.93	22,999	55,428	35,805	114,232	471,816.93
New Hampshire	75,690.19	100,446.50	96,440.82	112,679.49	11,108.45	396,365.45	115,583	18,319	56,631	190,533	586,898.45
New Jersey	119,422.57	128,157.30	172,749.45	521,144.74	72,109.23	1,013,583.29	638,283	1,556,785	801,009	2,996,077	4,009,660.29
New Mexico	75,176.86	107,201.25	142,485.31	120,249.60	11,008.45	456,121.47	113,634	1,035,188	142,655	1,291,477	1,747,598.47
New York	223,942.90	202,289.55	490,947.68	1,626,911.94	224,607.96	2,768,700.03	2,779,098	3,156,316	4,925,080	10,860,494	13,629,194.03
North Carolina	108,770.17	218,285.00	831,314.56	678,935.97	56,567.01	1,893,872.71	719,277	1,162,635	478,666	2,360,578	4,254,450.71
North Dakota	78,326.23	120,844.70	249,209.65	181,365.45	12,148.27	641,894.30	253,606	461,626	159,422	874,654	1,516,548.30
Ohio	151,284.28	206,268.45	599,205.91	998,112.09	118,596.54	2,073,467.27	1,435,812	1,571,524	1,360,371	4,367,707	6,441,174.27
Oklahoma	99,301.84	175,563.55	555,202.22	480,541.71	42,752.37	1,353,361.69	710,032	2,482,507	279,522	3,472,061	4,825,422.69
Oregon	81,664.12	115,219.75	186,958.47	168,953.64	17,018.33	569,814.31	257,694	377,896	236,056	871,646	1,441,460.31
Pennsylvania	187,784.41	258,361.90	624,374.05	1,396,201.50	171,851.49	2,638,574.35	1,952,323	3,614,420	2,223,764	7,790,507	10,429,080.35
Rhode Island	78,407.59	92,829.80	60,380.95	136,139.00	12,266.96	380,024.30	137,709	91,682	215,098	444,489	824,513.30
South Carolina	91,263.82	164,331.20	500,424.02	381,643.16	31,024.66	1,168,686.86	424,347	1,839,257	361,866	2,625,470	3,794,156.86
South Dakota	78,473.05	120,540.55	263,509.04	179,775.95	12,362.45	654,661.04	294,661	377,121	158,214	829,996	1,484,657.04
Tennessee	101,998.57	183,479.85	636,193.99	532,761.96	46,687.02	1,501,121.39	589,215	184,145	382,309	1,155,669	2,656,790.39
Texas	141,232.03	276,705.95	1,192,057.41	1,124,318.68	103,929.97	2,838,244.04	1,448,228	2,620,057	1,106,854	5,175,139	8,013,383.04
Utah	76,210.60	103,129.60	122,117.04	115,132.76	11,209.82	427,799.82	260,076	403,917	256,858	920,851	1,348,650.82
Vermont	74,397.79	103,089.50	114,367.63	113,424.97	10,856.69	416,136.58	83,004	23,518	91,523	198,045	614,181.58
Virginia	99,617.47	178,930.70	535,718.69	482,582.50	43,212.91	1,340,062.27	587,944	434,545	354,333	1,376,822	2,716,884.27
Washington	89,119.21	126,894.65	220,243.49	254,833.94	27,895.56	718,986.85	429,519	596,015	430,138	1,455,672	2,174,658.85
West Virginia	91,146.91	157,266.80	321,045.82	331,590.66	30,854.08	931,904.27	376,615	279,707	686,142	1,342,464	2,274,368.27
Wisconsin	105,941.92	165,281.10	490,785.21	513,305.23	52,440.47	1,327,753.93	762,040	551,486	466,267	1,779,793	3,107,546.93
Wyoming	72,758.50	98,449.40	109,875.74	110,000.00	10,537.35	401,620.99	51,718	71,302	79,015	202,035	603,655.99
Alaska	50,000.00	26,545.60	21,418.00	80,000	----------	177,963.60	5,670	----------	----------	5,670	183,633.60
Hawaii	74,504.47	71,483.00	128,251.42	110,020.99	10,000.00	394,259.88	48,895	26,612	8,975	84,482	478,741.88
Puerto Rico	50,000.00	105,690.20	161,689.00	359,271.99	18,678.00	695,329.19	61,305	32,871	----------	94,176	789,505.19
District of Columbia	----------	----------	----------	80,512.97	25,000.00	105,512.97	170,330	----------	207,274	377,604	483,116.97

Regular fund allotments.—Recent revisions in or additions to legal provisions for the appropriations for funds for agricultural experiment stations, for cooperative agricultural extension service, and for vocational rehabilitation resulted in larger amounts of such funds for the year 1940 than those provided for preceding years. Under the terms of existing law, funds for the further endowment and support of land-grant institutions and for vocational education at the secondary school level increased in 1939 over preceding years but not thereafter. Those for agricultural experiment stations and agricultural extension service reached the maximum amount in 1940 under the terms of the Bankhead-Jones law, while a revision in the Social Security law in 1939 increased the annual amount for vocational rehabilitation work in 1940 over the previous increase in 1939. The amounts provided for 1940 follow: $5,030,000 for the further endowment and support of land-grant institutions; $7,448,750 for agricultural experiment station work; $18,584,642 for cooperative agricultural extension service; $21,775,977.62 for vocational education at the secondary school level; and $2,278,000 for vocational rehabilitation.

Bases for distributing Federal funds.—Funds provided for the five purposes named in the preceding paragraph are allotted to the States and Territories as flat grants and on the basis of their population. Under the terms of the oldest laws, the former method is used. In most cases later laws in addition to providing specified amounts for each State and Territory, provide funds for distribution to them in accordance with the population, or certain elements of the population, of each. Of the regular funds provided for 1940, $10,696,332 were allotted in the form of flat grants and $43,937,560 on the basis of population, while $483,478 were used where needed for specified purposes as determined by the official of the Federal Government in charge of their administration.

The emergency funds were allotted where needed in the form of flat grants, to institutions, individuals, and States. The needs were determined in various ways by officials in charge of the allotments with the idea of creating employment for needy individuals.

Agencies which administer Federal funds for education.—Approximately 47 percent of all the regular funds were allotted through and expended under the administration of the Division of Experiment Stations and the Agricultural Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. The remainder, approximately 53 percent, was administered through the U. S. Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency.

The three emergency funds listed in this report which were allotted to the several States during the year were administered by the National Youth Administration and the Work Projects Administration.

Emergency fund allotments.—As a part of the program of the National Youth Administration, $28,088,592 were allotted to high schools and to colleges and universities in 48 States and 3 Territories for the employment of needy students on the campuses of the respective institutions. The amount of $28,243,054 was used for the expenses of the education program of the Work Projects Administration, in the 48 States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Hawaii, and funds amounting to $42,123,170 were used by the Administration for school buildings under local and State control in the 48 States and 2 Territories.

Of the allotment by the National Youth Administration, the sum of $13,712,034 was for the employment of needy students in high schools and $14,376,558 for those in colleges and universities. The funds spent by the Education Division of the Work Projects Administration on its program were used, as in preceding years, for the purpose of giving employment to needy individuals qualified to instruct those not ordinarily reached by the schools of the respective States; the expenditure for school buildings served to give employment where school buildings were needed, but could not be financed without allotments from the Federal Government. Since no funds were authorized for new allotment by the Public Works Administration for the fiscal years included in this study, such allotments as were made were of funds carried over from preceding years.

Percentage apportionments of funds from special sources.—By legal provision specified percentages of the receipts from national forests, from Federal mineral royalties, and from certain other sources are returned for schools and/or roads to the States wherein such revenues are produced. While the total of such apportionment is not comparatively great in any case, the amounts paid to some States are of considerable significance with respect to educational support.

Other Federal aids for education.—There are several funds provided for education purposes which are limited to a few States, or which are carried on as Nation-wide projects not subject to classification by States. They include such funds as those provided for Indian schools, for the United States Military and Naval Academies, for State marine schools, for the education program of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and for the general expenses of the U. S. Office of Education.

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